

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.—The correspondent of the New York American, gives the following notice of a visit to this standing pool in the natural history of the Holy Land. The gentlemen of the party determined to test the reported buoyancy of the water by personal experience.

They state, that where the water was five feet deep, they were so buoyed up, that they could not touch the bottom with the points of their toes. Advancing to where the water was six inches deeper, their feet were suddenly taken from under them, and they were thrown in a horizontal position upon the surface of the water. They could not maintain a perpendicular position without using some effort. They then swam to where the water was extremely deep, and endeavored to sink, which they found impossible even with some effort to do so. They could walk in the water equally as well as on land, with their heads entirely above the surface. They found that they could sit and converse as easy as on a divan. A strong breeze came on from the south and with it a heavy swell. They described the sensation produced by this riding on the sea, without a vessel or a plank under them, as very singular. One of them had never before ventured beyond his depth in the water; while here he was enabled without the least sense of danger to go any distance from the land. They became convinced that what has been said respecting the great specific gravity and buoyancy of the water of the Dead Sea, is entirely correct.

AN ENDLESS JOKE.—A few days since, a jolly tar who had just returned from a long cruise, employed a cartman, known about the town as Dutch Yacub, to carry his baggage from on board the ship to a boarding house. After every thing was stowed on the cart to his satisfaction, Jack seated himself on the top of his chest, and for the want of better amusement, spliced the ends of the cart rope together. When he arrived at the stopping place, Yacub attempted to cast off his rope, preparatory to unloading. After searching in vain for the end of it, he threw his hat on the ground in a rage, exclaiming, 'Duder and blixen some tam Yankee's cut off bote de ends of mine ropes and poor dem vere de tyvel couldnt vind him.'

Philadelphia Times.

The Great Race.—From passengers on board the Empress yesterday evening, we learned the result of the great sweep-stake race at Louisville. Wagner, we learn won the race in two heats, time 7m 44s—7m 46s. Grey Eagle was the second best in the race.

Vicksburg Whig.

ARTICLES.			FROM DIS. CTS. TO		
Apples, green	5	10	5	10	
Bagging, Ky.	21	25	21	25	
Bole Rope	12	15	12	15	
Butter, Gen.	25	37	25	37	
Candles, sperm	6	12	6	12	
Cheese, American	18	20	18	20	
Corn, in the year	75	100	75	100	
Flour, superfine	10	12	10	12	
Hay	15	16	15	16	
Lard	50	10	50	10	
Molasses	10	12	10	12	
Noils	150	175	150	175	
Oil, sperm	2	3	2	3	
Pork, mess.	21	24	21	24	
Pointes	9	11	9	11	
Rice	20	25	20	25	
Sugar, brown	9	10	9	10	
Salt, Liverpool	4	5	4	5	
Sup.	19	15	19	15	
Tea	2	3	2	3	
Whiskey, rectified	65	70	65	70	
Whiskey, monongahela	150	200	150	200	

FOREIGN.

FROM one to four spacious rooms, near the business part of the city, with all necessary furniture, suitable for family residences. Enquire at this office.

Yazoo City, Oct. 22, 1839.—16.

Valuable Property For Sale IN YAZOO CITY.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the Public Square, in the town of Benton, on Monday, the 21st day of October, inst., the undivided third part of Lot No. 22, on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, in Yazoo City. The lot has valuable buildings hereon, now occupied and yielding large rent. Said property belongs to the Benton & Manchester Railroad & Banking Company, and the notes of that institution will be taken in payment. Title indisputable.

J. J. MICHIE, Cashier, P. T.

THE above sale is postponed until the 4th day of November next.

October 23, 1839.

JEWELRY STORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Yazoo City and vicinity, that they have returned, and are now opening a large and splendid assortment of JEWELRY, next door to M. B. Hamer & Co.'s office, Main street; all of which is offered for sale on the most liberal terms, respectfully soliciting the patronage of our old customers and the public in general.

WILSON & KLINE.

Yazoo City, Oct. 16, 1839.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured one of the largest and best WAREHOUSES in Vicksburg, are prepared to receive for Sale, Shipment, or Storage, Cotton and other produce.

One of them, Mr. A. A. HALSEY, will attend to the sale of Cotton in New Orleans, and their agent, Colonel G. S. Cook, will superintend the receiving and forwarding the Cotton and produce at Vicksburg.

The undersigned will use every exertion to get the very highest prices of the market, either at Vicksburg or New Orleans, for such Cotton as may be entrusted to them for sale; and the proceeds of the sale paid to the customer in the very money received for the Cotton sold. They will also buy Cotton; but in no instance will they accept bills upon the cotton shipped or agreed to be shipped to them. **THEIR WAREHOUSE** in Vicksburg, is the large and commodious COTTON PRESS, erected by William H. Washington, on Levee street.

HALSEY & GWIN, Vicksburg Miss.

A. A. HALSEY & CO. New Orleans, September 25, 1839.—13.

THE Lexington Union; Southern Reporter; Vicksburg Whig; Vicksburg Sentinel; Grand Gulf Advertiser; Free Trader; Holly Springs Republican; Democratic Union and Madison Whig Advocate, will insert the above until 1st January, 1840, and forward their accounts to this office.

[Mississippi.]

AGENCY.

Protection Insurance Company

CAPITAL \$500,000.

Underwrites against losses by Fire, River Navigation, &c., at the lowest rates.

MAL B. HAMER.

Sept. 2, 1839.—14.

TO AGE for 500 bales of cotton, in a good warehouse, can be had on application to

ANDREW GIBB.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

Yazoo City, Oct. 10, 1839.—14.

MOORE & SWARTWOUT.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Goods and GROCERIES.—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

October 2, 1839.

Alfred Hall & Co.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHANTS, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

John E. Richardson, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT—Vicksburg, (Miss.)

Carman & McMahon, COMMISSION MERCHANTS—New Orleans, (La.)

Samuel Slocomb & Co. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

No. 11, Chartress Street, N Orleans.

Glover and Brenham, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT—No. 38 Camp Street, New Orleans.

James W. McKinstry, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF JACKSON, September 23d, 1839.

SIR:—The Constitution provides that the Governor "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." I have therefore thought proper to advise you of the manner in which the coming general election is to be held, and the returns thereof made.

The Constitution provides that "the Chancellor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the whole State, for the term of six years," and that "all vacancies not provided for in the Constitution shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe." The schedule to the Constitution provides that the first election for all State and County officers, under the Constitution, (members of the Legislature excepted,) shall be held on the 1st Monday and day following in May, 1833, "and the officers then elected shall continue in office until the succeeding general election and after, in the same manner as if the election had taken place at the time last aforesaid."

The succeeding general election took place on the first Monday and day following in November, 1833. The 2d section of the act prescribing the manner of filling vacancies in public offices provides, "That when any vacancy shall occur in any State office, &c. When the unexpired term thereof shall have more than one year to run, it shall be the duty of the Governor, &c., to issue writs of election requiring an election to be held to fill the unexpired term of said office, &c.; and in the case of a State office, to give sixty days notice." The Hon. John A. Quitman was elected Chancellor of the State on the first Monday and day following in May, 1833. By the provisions of the Constitution his term expires on the first Monday in November, 1839. He resigned in the fall of 1834, and Chancellor Turner was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation in December, 1834. Under the Constitution and Law passed in pursuance thereof the unexpired term which Chancellor Turner was elected to fill expires on the first Monday in November, 1839.

You are therefore required to give thirty days notice, and open a poll for the election of Chancellor on the first Monday and day following in November next, and make due returns of the result of said election.

I have quoted the Constitution and Law governing the case, because some gentlemen of the Bar differ with me in opinion on this question. I will commission the gentleman having the greatest number of votes for the office of Chancellor, at the November election, 1839.

The 16th section of the 7th article provides that, "Returns of all elections by the people shall be made to the Secretary of State in such manner as may be prescribed by law." This requisition has been disregarded heretofore very often. Returns of elections by the people are frequently directed to the Governor. This practice must be discontinued.

The 2d section of the fifth article of the Constitution provides that "The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the next ensuing session of the Legislature; during the first week of which session the said Speaker shall open and publish them in presence of both Houses of the Legislature." This provision has not been complied with heretofore.

You are therefore required to make out a separate return of the votes given for Governor; to seal them up and mark on the envelope "Returns of the election for Governor, _____ county, November, 1839." Unless this endorsement is made the return may be open'd by mistake.

In your general return of the result of the next November election you are required also to state the vote given for Governor of the State and all State, District and County officers, at that election. This return should be made out in a plain and intelligible manner. Some Sheriffs are in the habit of returning the scraps of paper with the tallies of the clerks of the various precincts. This system should be discontinued. The votes of each precinct must be summed up, and a return made of the vote given to each person, and the office he was voted to fill.

I call your particular attention to the "act regulating elections in this State." See laws of Mississippi, page 414. In that law it is provided, in the 18th section, that in the election for District officers a return shall be made to the Sheriff of the county first named in the law laying off the Districts. This law does not relieve the Sheriffs from the duty imposed upon them by the Constitution of making the returns of the election of District officers to the Secretary of State also.

The returns of the general election are required to be made to the Secretary within fifteen days after the election. The law is silent as to the manner in which the returns are to be forwarded. The usual practice has been to send them through the Post Office. The law is imperative in requiring the returns to be made to the Secretary of State within fifteen days; and the returning officer is liable to a heavy penalty if they are not deposited with the Secretary in that time. It is not complying with the law to make out the returns and deposit them in the Post Office within fifteen days. I suggest to you the propriety, when the county is remote from a triweekly mail route to the seat of Government, of making out duplicate returns and depositing one in the Post Office in your county, and sending the other by private conveyance to some Post Office on a mail route where the mail passes three times a week to this place.

The stability of our free Government mainly depends upon the strict enforcement of the law governing elections. It is of the utmost importance that the returns of the next election should reach here within fifteen days after the election; if they fail to arrive, the members elected to Congress cannot reach Washington City in time to vote for Speaker of the House, and the voice of the State cannot be heard on that important question. It is, therefore, necessary that the return of the election in your county should be made up and forwarded immediately after the election is over.

Direct your returns to "Thomas B. Woodward, Esq., Secretary of State, Jackson, Mississippi."

The Auditor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Judges of Probate, Members of the Board of Police, Clerks of the Circuit, Probate and other inferior courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers, Rangers and Surveyors, and Justices of the Peace by the provisions of the Constitution, hold their offices for two years. The terms of all those officers expire next November, and it is your duty to give notice of the election, and open a poll therefor at the next November election.

Many Justices of the Peace have been elected during the last two years to fill vacancies; their terms of office also expire next November. The whole number of Justices of the Peace, to which your county is entitled, must be elected at the next general election. If the Board of Police have not

PROSPECTUS OF THE STATE RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC UNION.

BY W. M. TOLBERT & CO.

Having been solicited by the united request of the State Rights and Democratic parties of Mississippi, and especially of this section of the state, we have been prevailed upon to publish a weekly newspaper, to support that creed of politics, which the name we have assumed demonstrates. Firmly persuaded that the liberties, prosperity, happiness and independence of south, are deeply involved in these momentous questions, now agitated throughout the Union. The period is at hand, when it behooves every friend of the South to support those principles of right and interest, which we solemnly claim by the charter of our confederation; to maintain the integrity of the constitution, the purity of the administration of the general government, and the sovereign independence, to which we are entitled to as a people.

The welfare of the south has been too long neglected—her original magnanimity and honor are fast sinking into irretrievable ruin. A state in a striking instance of this fact, and our supineness well nigh reduces us to northern vassalage, has disorganized a community at one time eminently prosperous and destroyed the means of recovery from embarrassment for years.

Such a policy has prostrated our energies, lead us into unwearied projects, heaped upon us corrupt and unprofitable corporations; which almost cast a stigma upon the good faith and honor of the state. These errors should be corrected—the times demand it—let us then resolve to rid us of them, and assume that enviable condition we formerly so proudly held. Our right and means should be exhibited to the republic—it is just to ourselves, we should do it, in order to relieve us of that crudelity of dependence, long habit has engendered among us.

We hear speak of the South as a nation, and we are proud to be so; but we must not forget that we are a people, and that we are entitled to the same rights and privileges as those devoted to that original sense of government, under which the constitution of this republic was agreed upon and settled.

Our object is not to mar the good feelings of the north and south, or to shake that amity which should exist between them, as a nation, but merely to vindicate those rights we are entitled to, and explain the constitutional remedies by which we are protected. We are not desirous of a national Bunker's Hill, to the elevation of Henry Clay, to the Presidency, which we consider would be a most destructive blow to the south and stability of the union—we will oppose that system of Internal Improvement by the general government, advocated by the federal party—opposed to all abuses and extravagance in the administration of public affairs—avowedly opposed to a superfluous revenue, or high tariff—in favor of a free and direct trade, with the choice of foreign or domestic markets, and in all other respects zealously advocating the doctrine of the Republican and State rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

TERMS.

The "State Rights and Democratic Union," will be published at \$5 in advance or \$6 at the end of the year.

Yazoo City, Miss. July 30, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL.

BY JAMES HAGAN, Editor and Proprietor.

This paper has been in operation nearly two years and a half; and without the aid of party patronage, it has pressed its way to public favor.

Early foreseeing the desolating effects of our banking system on every species of industry in the state, commercial, agricultural and mechanical—the Sentinel waged unrelenting war on its injustice, oppression and tyranny. Its defects have been exposed, its selfishness and swindling denounced, and the whole machinery by which it deranged commerce, monopolized trade, and transferred the profits of labor to the pockets of a few penurious speculators, have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most casual observers. In assuming this bold position, the Sentinel has found the moved power of the country wielded by an organized band of swindlers and speculators, virulently arrayed against it. Controlling as this band does, either directly or indirectly, a large portion of the presses of the State, and stimulated as they are by avarice, and the most disgusting passions of human nature, the war has been carried on interminably. But rectitude has just commenced; the demonstration, and above all, the workings of the vicious system, have conspired to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger. They have taken the alarm, and are preparing to co-operate in every measure calculated to prostrate the system of swindling, by which the people of the State have been most shamefully plundered for the last two years.

To extend the usefulness of the Sentinel, and to increase the paying subscribers, this prospectus is issued.

The politics of the Sentinel are State Rights, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799; and approving most cordially in the leading principles both of the State and Federal administrations, its enemies will be strenuously opposed to the support of both. The bold stand taken by Gov. McNutt against the issue of irredeemable paper, and his lucid exposition of the evils of our banking system, entitle him to the support of all who prize the prosperity of the great mass of the people, to the interests of a few speculators and Bank managers.

The policy of Mr Van Buren, in breaking up all connection between the banks and State, it is believed will have the most salutary effect on the future statistics of the United States, and particularly on the Commercial, Agricultural, and political interests of the South. The entire exclusion of all bank paper from the fiscal operations of government, will, it is believed, be found abundantly useful to terminate those calamitous fluctuations to which this Union has been subjected every few years, since its fiscal concerns have been blended with the private business of corporations and individuals.

Particular attention will be paid to the Foreign and Domestic Markets; and whatever may effect the interests of our Merchants and planters, will be carefully collected and promptly laid before our readers. The money markets, and the movements of capitalists and statesmen abroad, which may either proximately or remotely effect the price of our great staple, will be carefully watched.

Literature and the news of the day will receive a due portion of editorial attention.

The Sentinel will be hereafter be published daily and weekly—the former at \$12, and the latter at \$5 per annum in advance.

Being excluded from the pale of bank accommodations, our expenses being high and all cash, we are constrained to require all subscriptions to be paid in advance. We risk the transmission by mail.

Vicksburg, May 1839.

THE WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.

A general, Literary, Historical, Congressional, & Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in clear, good type, on a large sheet of fine white paper; the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS.—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing five dollars; and for ten dollars; nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed free of postage.

LANGREER & OSULLIVAN.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy and notice this advertisement; the Metropolitan will be sent to all complying with the request.

laid off the Districts according to law, you are requested to call their immediate attention to the subject.

Sheriffs "hold their offices for two years." Those Sheriffs elected at the last general election can therefore continue to perform the duties of the office for two years from the day they gave bond and took the oath of office.

Many bonds given by Sheriffs heretofore, are imperfect and insufficient. I have sent a correct form drawn up by the Attorney General, to the Clerk of the Probate Court of your county. The Judge of Probate is authorized to approve of the bonds and sureties of Sheriffs, and they are required to be recorded, filed and preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court.

Should you be a candidate for re-election, you will hand this letter to the officer you have appointed to hold the election.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

A. G. McNUTT.

To the Sheriff of _____ county.

October 12—13—1w.

The Natchez Free Trader; Piney Woods Planter; Eastern Clarion; Columbus Democrat; Marshall County Republican; Southern Reporter and Democratic Union, will give the above circular one insertion.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MURDAUGH,

Attorney at Law.

RESPECTFULLY I inform the public, that intending to become a permanent citizen and resident of Texas, he will leave Yazoo City, Miss., for Houston, Texas, on or about the first day of November next. He respectfully offers his professional services to those having business in Texas, and will attend to legal claims of every sort, both real and personal.

For the settlement of his unfinished business and affairs generally, persons are respectfully referred in future to his late partner, F. W. Quackenbush, Esq. of this place.

M. B. HAMER, F. W. QUACKENBUSH, References.

Yazoo City, Sept. 20, 1839.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. C. P. COOK, respectfully announces to the citizens of Yazoo City, and surrounding country, that she will open a FEMALE SCHOOL, in Yazoo City, on the 7th of October next, in some comfortable room; when due notice will be given.

A few young ladies from the country, can procure board with the teacher, if required on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.—For a session of five months; Bibliography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$15—English Grammar, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Modern and Ancient History, Logic, Rhetoric and Composition, —\$30.

Yazoo City Sept. 17, 1839.

Wm. E. PUGH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

ATTENDS regularly the Circuit Courts of Attala, Leake, Madison, Holmes and Yazoo counties. Office in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where he can always be found, except absent on professional business.

August 13th, 1839.—11.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the July (inst.) term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, upon the estate of Thomas Daniel, deceased—those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or be forever barred.

WILLIAM F. DANIEL, Adm'r.

SARAH W. DANIEL, Adm'r.

July 30, 1839.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber about the 15th of June, dark chestnut horse, near five hands high, eight years old, has a crack in left hind hoof, small white star in forehead, is well and d. A reasonable reward will be given to any person taking up the same, or informing me where I may get him.

JAMES W. MCKINSTRY.

Yazoo City, July 23, 1839.

DIRECTORY.

M. B. Hamer & Co. Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Stanton, Buckner & Co. Natchez, (Miss.)

Buckner, Stanton & Co. New Orleans, (La.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Sublett, Nye, & Co. COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Goodwyn, Sublett & Nye, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Orleans, La.

Manchester Insurance Company At N. G. NIE'S Office—Main Street, Yazoo City, Miss.

T. T. & H. Leavel. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN STAPLE GOODS Yazoo City, (Miss.)

P. B. Pope. COMMISSION AND STAPLE GOODS MERCHANT—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

N. & E. O'Reilly & Co. COMMISSION & DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Andrew Murdock, DRY GOODS MERCHANT—Main Street, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Andrew Gibb, DEALER IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

John M. Elgee, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Turner, Page & Bedford. FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

John Glass, DRY GOODS MERCHANT—Main Street, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

J. V. Caldwell, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

John J. Jackson & Co. DEALERS IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Jonas and Barksdale, DEALERS IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers having taken the above well known tavern stand formerly owned by Mr. J. M. Parrott, and lately in the occupancy of Mr. Job O'Neil, respectfully inform the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate those who may favor them with their patronage—and that no exertion shall be spared on their part to make them comfortable.

Attached to the establishment is a good stable—and, as it will be exclusively under the control of a person of experience, we assure the public that all horses sent to it will be properly attended to.

HUNTER & BELL.

Yazoo City, Oct. 15, 1839.—16.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers having taken the above well known tavern stand formerly owned by Mr. J. M. Parrott, and lately in the occupancy of Mr. Job O'Neil, respectfully inform the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate those who may favor them with their patronage—and that no exertion shall be spared on their part to make them comfortable.

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HUNTER & BELL.

Yazoo City, Oct. 15, 1839.—16.